

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK



~Registration Rules and Regulations~

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By the Board of Trustees of the
International Colored Appaloosa Association, Inc
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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Desirable Breed Characteristics	1
Base Colors	2
Fee Schedule	4
REGISTRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS	6
Article I Registration Eligibility	6
Section 1 General Requirements	6
Section 2 Eligible Horses	6
Section 3 Ineligible Horses	7
Section 4 ICAA Approved Registries	7
Article II Registry Classification Requirements	8
Section 1 Foundation Registry/Classification (F2 through F8)	8
Section 2 Regular Registry/Classification (#)	8
Section 3 Non-Characteristic Division (N)	8
Section 4 Closed Registries/Classifications	9
Article III Registering a Horse with ICAA	9
Section 1 Responsibility for Registration	9
Section 2 Photographs	10
Section 3 Inspections	11
Section 4 Required Applications and Forms	11
a Registration Application	11
b Stallion Report	11
c Breeder's Certificate	11
d Transfer of Ownership	11
e Pedigree Worksheet	12
f Other Documentation	12
Section 5 Horses already Registered with ApHC, ApHCC, or another Registry	12
Section 6 DNA Testing	12
Section 7 Embryo/Oocyte Transfer	13
Section 8 Multiple Foals Produced by One Mare	14
Section 9 Naming a Horse	14
Section 10 Description of the Horse	15
Section 11 Signatures	15
Section 12 Incorrect Applications	15
Section 13 Appeals and Protests (as they apply to horses rejected for registration)	15
Article IV Membership	15
Article V Record Changes	16
Section 1 Responsibility for Changes	16
Section 2 Errors and Recalls	16
Section 3 Duplicate or New Certificate of Registration	16
Section 4 Name Change of Owner	17
Section 5 Signature Authorizations and Lease Agreements	17
a Court Ordered Document	17
b Signature Authorization	17
c Lease Agreement	17
Section 6 Gelding Stallions and/or Spaying Mares	17
Section 7 Description Changes	17
Section 8 Transfers of Ownership (including Claims Race Transfers)	18
Section 9 Reclassifications/Advancements	18
Section 10 Death or Other Disposition of a Horse	19
Section 11 Protests (as they apply to horses already registered)	19

Article VI Shows and Programs	19
Section 1 Trail Logging Program	19
Section 2 Open Show Point Program	20
Section 3 Production Achievement Award System	21
Section 4 ICAA Distance Program	21
Competitive Trail Riding	22
Endurance Riding	22
Section 5 Coggins	23
Section 6 Drugs and Medications	23

International Colored Appaloosa Association, Inc

The International Colored Appaloosa Association, Inc (ICAA) is an Appaloosa breed association dedicated to preserving the true colored Appaloosa with all of its inherited characteristics, contrasting colored coat patterns, disposition, versatility, durability, heart, willingness to please, devotion to its owner and rider, and its Native American heritage. The true Appaloosa is an honest family horse that deserves its place as such regardless of where in the world it happens to be found. The past several decades have not been kind to the Appaloosa. Due to greed and/or ignorance, the Appaloosa as a breed has suffered undeservedly and has declined tremendously in popularity and numbers. ICAA was born of such concerns, and of the fervent love of these extraordinary horses that only those who have owned Appaloosas can understand. The reestablishment of the Appaloosa as a true breed is the ICAA goal. The Members of ICAA hope to give the magnificent Appaloosa a chance to survive and to thrive again. We invite you to help us earn back the respect the Appaloosa horse deserves.

Desirable Breed Characteristics

- An ICAA accepted Coat Pattern easily recognized from 15 feet away as "Appaloosa"
- White sclera encircling the brown or hazel iris of the eyes
- Mottling of the skin, most noticeable around the eyes, muzzle, sheath/udder, and under the tail
- Appaloosa striped hooves on legs without white markings
- White stockings no higher than the middle of the knee or hock
- Height at least 14 hands high at the age of five years
- Manes and tails can range from short and sparse to long and full
- Prominent, well defined withers
- Back having a short appearance with a long underline
- Sloping croup
- Long, sloping hip
- Deep heart girth and a deep chest
- Long, sloping shoulders
- Clean-cut throatlatch
- Straight, lean head
- Long, wide forearm and short, flat cannons
- Long, wide gaskins and clean, wide, straight hocks
- Adequate length and slope to pasterns
- Hard hooves with wide heels, of adequate size to support the horse
- Free from any unsoundness and/or genetic defects

Base Colors

The most common base colors are listed below. The base color is the dominant color of the horse, determined by the color of the head, neck and body area. Note: On occasion there will be more than one dilution gene affecting a horse's base color. For example, when a chestnut horse gets both the dun gene and the cream gene, the resulting color would be called a dunalino (red dun/palomino). For proper identification it is important for ICAA to know if the horse is carrying more than one dilution gene. In the preceding example, two colors should be checked off on the Registration Application. For a dunalino, both red dun and palomino would be checked off and for a dunskin (bay dun/buckskin) both bay dun and buckskin would be checked off. ICAA will use one as the base color and add that the horse is carrying the other dilution gene in the description.

- **Bay:** Body color ranging from tan, through red, to reddish brown. Mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.
- **Black:** Body color true black, without light areas. Mane and tail black.
- **Dark Bay or Brown:** Body color very dark brown to black with light areas at muzzle, eyes, flank and inside upper legs. Mane, tail, and lower legs look black or are black.
- **Chestnut:** Body color varies from almost honey gold, to orangey red, to copper, to a very dark liver color. Mane and tail may be the same color or flaxen. Never has a black mane, tail or legs. **Sorrel** is genetically the same as chestnut.
- **Bay Dun:** The effect of the dun gene on bay. Body color varies from a sandy yellow to a reddish brown. Mane, tail and lower legs are black, with lighter hair interspersed in the tail and sometimes in the mane. A dorsal stripe and at least some leg barring (zebra stripes) are always present. The dun gene does not usually affect the face so the face will be the original base color of red.
- **Red Dun:** The effect of the dun gene on chestnut. Varies from a light peachy/apricot tone to a darker shade that can resemble a sun-bleached chestnut. A dorsal stripe and at least some leg barring (zebra stripes) are always present. The dun gene does not usually affect the face or legs so they will be the original base color of red. Lighter hair is interspersed in the tail and sometimes in the mane.
- **Grullo:** The effect of the dun gene on black. Body color smoky or mouse colored (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but each hair mouse colored). Mane and tail and lower legs are black. A dorsal stripe and at least some leg barring (zebra stripes) are always present. The dun gene does not affect the face, legs, mane or tail so they will be the original base color of black.
- **Bay Roan:** The effect of the roan gene on bay. Will have a uniform mixture of red and white hair scattered throughout the coat on the main parts of the body, but the head will remain red and the mane, tail and lower legs will be black. Foals are born bay roan (may not be evident until their foal shed) and stay the same all of their life. This is not Appaloosa roaning, which is created by the LP gene. An Appaloosa roaning pattern will roan over the face as well, and usually leave "varnish marks" (the original color) along the frontal bones and other boney parts of the horse's body and legs. They may show this roaning pattern when they're born or not until later in life. If they have this Appaloosa roaning they will continue to change, getting more roan their entire lives. A true bay roan would be described as such, with bay roan being the base color, whereas a bay with Appaloosa roaning would have bay listed as the base color and would have "varnish roan" in the description on the horse's Certificate of Registration
- **Blue Roan:** The effect of the roan gene on black. Will have a uniform mixture of black and white hair scattered throughout the coat on the main parts of the body, but the head, mane, tail and lower legs will be black. Foals are born blue roan (may not be evident until their foal shed) and stay the same all of their life. This is not Appaloosa roaning, which is created by the LP gene. An Appaloosa roaning pattern will roan over the face as well, and usually leave "varnish marks" (the original color) along the frontal bones and other boney parts of the horse's body and legs. They may show this roaning pattern when they're born or not until later in life. If they have this Appaloosa roaning they will continue to change, getting more roan their entire lives. A true blue roan would be described as such, with blue roan being the base color, whereas a black with Appaloosa roaning would have black listed as the base color and would have "varnish roan" in the description on the horse's Certificate of Registration.

- **Red Roan:** The effect of the roan gene on chestnut. Will have a uniform mixture of red and white hair scattered throughout the coat on the main parts of the body, but the head and lower legs will be red. Mane and tail may be red or flaxen. Foals are born red roan (may not be evident until their foal shed) and stay the same all of their life. This is not Appaloosa roaning, which is created by the LP gene. An Appaloosa roaning pattern will roan over the face as well, and usually leave “varnish marks” (the original color) along the frontal bones and other boney parts of the horse’s body and legs. They may show this roaning pattern when they’re born or not until later in life. If they have this Appaloosa roaning they will continue to change, getting more roan their entire lives. A true red roan would be described as such, with red roan being the base color; whereas a chestnut with Appaloosa roaning would have chestnut listed as the base color and would have “varnish roan” in the description on the horse’s Certificate of Registration.
- **Buckskin:** The effect of the cream gene on bay. Body color yellowish or gold; mane, tail and lower legs black. Buckskins do not have dorsal stripes or leg barring unless they are also carrying the dun gene.
- **Palomino:** The effect of the cream gene on a chestnut. Body color golden yellow; mane and tail white. Palominos do not have dorsal stripes or leg barring unless they are carrying the cream gene.
- **Gray:** Born any base color, usually dark, but will start getting a mixture of white hairs throughout (usually most noticeable first on the face) and gradually turning the entire horse almost white with age. Will have black or dark skin and hooves on legs with no leg markings (Appaloosas may still have mottled skin/striped hooves). Some foals will shed their foal hair and be very gray (usually these are born with white rings around their eyes) while others take several years, but they will always lose their color to the gray. Many horses are misregistered as roans because the appearance can look similar to roan when they’re young. Gray horses should always be registered as gray even if they still look dark or roan. *ICAA does not accept gray horses as it destroys the coat pattern of the Appaloosa.*
- **White:** Body color is pure white; skin is pink and eyes are usually brown. A true white horse is born white and is very rare. Some of the most common causes for a horse to appear pure white are: Extreme sabino, splashed white, tobiano, overo and dominant white, with the horse being entirely enveloped by the white pattern making them look like a white horse. It’s thought that there is not one single, simple gene at work creating “white” horses nor are there albino horses. A fewspot leopard Appaloosa that is homozygous for the LP gene may sometimes also appear to be pure white. *ICAA recommends testing of pure white Appaloosas for LP, sabino, splashed white and other pattern genes to ensure it is the homozygosity of the LP gene alone causing them to appear pure white.*
- **Perlino:** A “double-dilute”; the effect of two cream genes (homozygous) on a bay. Body color almost white or cream colored; light or pink skin, blue eyes; mane, tail and lower legs slightly darker than body color.
- **Cremello:** A “double-dilute”; the effect of two cream genes (homozygous) on a chestnut. Body color almost white or cream colored; light or pink skin; blue eyes; mane and tail usually the same color as the body.

Fee Schedule

All fees are payable by Check, PayPal/Credit Card Online, or Money Order in US funds only
All fees subject to change without notice

Membership (Individual only, annual)\$15.00

Registration Fees

Fillies and Colts	Members	Non-Members
Birth through 6 months.....	\$15.00	\$35.00
6 months - Dec 31 st of foaling year	\$20.00	\$40.00
Jan 1 st - Dec 31 st of yearling year.....	\$30.00	\$50.00
Jan 1 st - Dec 31 st of 2 year old year	\$45.00	\$75.00
Jan 1 st of 3 year old year and up.....	\$55.00	\$100.00

Geldings and Spayed Mares

Any age.....\$20.00\$50.00

Horses already registered with ICAA approved registries (ApHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa registry approved on a case by case basis)

Any age.....\$20.00\$60.00

Herd Registry

15 or more head registered at the same time Half Fee Full Fee

Embryo/Oocyte Transfer Fees

Prior to removal of embryo from Donor mare No fee\$25.00
After collection/prior to foaling.....\$25.00.....\$50.00
After foaling.....\$50.00.....\$75.00

Advancement

(Breeding stock horses that develop color)\$10.00\$10.00

Inspections

Inspections of horses\$20.00\$20.00

Duplicate/New Certificates

Duplicate or New Certificates.....\$10.00\$25.00

Certificate Changed to Gelding or Spayed Mare

Certificate Stamped..... No Charge

Transfer of Ownership (Including Claims Race Horses)

At time of registration No Charge\$10.00
Within 60 days of sale\$10.00\$30.00
After 60 days of sale\$30.00\$50.00

Stallion Reports

By Dec 31st of breeding year..... No Charge\$10.00
Additional Late Fee after Dec 31st\$25.00\$25.00

Signature Authorizations

Signature Authorization Filing No Charge

Lease Agreements

Lease Filing.....\$15.00

Protests (On Horses Already Registered)

Protest Fee (active Members only)\$300.00

Open Show Point Program

Annual Appaloosa Nomination.....\$15.00

Annual Youth Nomination\$15.00

Trail Logging Program

One-Time Enrollment Fee\$5.00

ICAA Distance Program

Annual Enrollment Fee\$15.00

REGISTRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

Article I - Registration Eligibility

Section 1 - General Requirements

There are three registry classifications for horses that may be registered with ICAA: the Foundation Registry (Article II Section 1), the Regular Registry (Article II Section 2) and the Non-Characteristic Division (Article II Section 3). Registration eligibility for any of these registries is based on information supplied to ICAA by the applicant and by the photographs submitted. The applicant must satisfactorily prove:

- a) the eligibility of a horse to be registered with ICAA
- b) the eligibility for the registry classification applied for
- c) the pedigree and parentage of the horse
- d) that the horse does not carry any known genetic defects

All applications for registration of a horse with ICAA are based on the agreement and consent of the applicant that, in case of disagreements in such matters, the final decision shall rest with the Board of Trustees of the International Colored Appaloosa Association, and their decision will be final and binding on all parties.

All horses accepted into the ICAA registration categories are subject to inspection by order of the Board of Trustees at any time and for any reason. All horses participating in ICAA events are subject to random inspection conducted during any such events. Any owner failing to allow inspection of a horse is subject to disciplinary action and the Certificate of Registration may be recalled or cancelled.

Registration of horses that are not photographed according to ICAA instructions, that have improper or incomplete applications or supporting documentation, or whose applications were accompanied by improper fees will be withheld until all documentation is completed or corrected and/or proper fees submitted.

Section 2 - Eligible Horses

The following are requirements for a horse to be eligible for registration with ICAA:

- a) The horse must have an easily recognizable Appaloosa coat pattern, or test positive for the LP gene; unless the horse qualifies for the Non-Characteristic Division (Article II Section 3) per ICAA rules.
- b) The horse must have white sclera surrounding the iris of the eyes, mottled skin (most noticeable around the eyes, muzzle, sheath/udder and under the tail), and Appaloosa striped hooves on legs with no white markings, or test positive for the LP gene; unless the horse qualifies for the Non-Characteristic Division (Article II Section 3) per ICAA rules.
- c) Height must be at least 14 hands high, standing barefoot, at five years of age.
- d) A horse's sire and dam must be registered with ICAA, ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA (for geldings and spayed mares with unknown or unregistered parents see Article II Section 2).
- e) All horses (varies somewhat for geldings) must have a negative 5-Panel test result. or both parents, or all four grandparents, etc (Article III Section 6e) per ICAA rules.

Section 3 - Ineligible Horses

The following will make a horse ineligible for registration with ICAA:

- a) Horses showing paint, pinto, pony or draft horse breeding.
- b) Solid *stallions* which do not qualify for the three generation or higher classification of the Foundation Registry. (Article II Section 3)
- c) Solid *mares* or *geldings* which do not qualify for the Regular Registry or the second generation or higher classification of the Foundation Registry. (Article II Section 3)
- d) Horses with misplaced white or roan markings (sometimes referred to as splashed white, savino or sabino), bald faces and/or stockings higher than the middle of the knee or hock.
- e) Horses carrying the gray gene (horses with questionable color may be required to be DNA color tested for gray).
- f) Deceased horses.
- g) Horses with unknown or unregistered parent(s) except geldings and spayed mares expressing the Appaloosa coat pattern, mottled skin, white sclera and striped hooves on legs with no white markings.
- h) Parrot mouth horses or horses with undershot jaws which have not been gelded or spayed.
- i) Cryptorchids or monorchids which have not been gelded, or the offspring of such stallions.
- j) Horses photographed with artificial coloring or artificial characteristics, or which are otherwise misrepresented.
- k) Horses with inherited genetic diseases such as HYPP (N/H or H/H), HERDA (N/HRD or HRD/HRD), GBED (N/G or G/G), MH (N/MH or MH/MH) or any other genetic disorder that ICAA deems to be detrimental to the Appaloosa breed. Geldings and spayed mares may be registered if heterozygous for the recessive disorders HERDA (N/HRD) and/or GBED (N/G) (Article III Section 6e)
- l) Multiple horses born the same year from the same mare after one foal has been registered, with the exception of twins carried to term by the natural mother. (Article III Section 8)
- m) Horses produced by any cloning process.

Section 4 - ICAA Approved Registries

A horse registered with the following, or foals from parents registered with these registries, may be eligible for registration with the ICAA so long as the registration requirements of the ICAA are met:

- a) The Appaloosa Horse Club (ApHC)
- b) The Appaloosa Horse Club of Canada (ApHCC)
- c) Other Appaloosa registries on a case by case basis

Article II - Registry Classification Requirements

Section 1 - Foundation Appaloosa Registry/Classification (F2 through F8)

A Foundation registry classification is determined by the amount of Appaloosa blood present (i.e., the number of full generations of registered Appaloosas) in an individual horse as evidenced by a proven pedigree.

The horse has a minimum of two generations of registered Appaloosa ancestors, beginning with its parents and grandparents, registered with ICAA, ApHC, ApHCC, and/or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA. The number of full generations of Appaloosas determines the "F" ranking.

The horse has all required Appaloosa characteristics – Appaloosa coat pattern, white sclera, mottled skin, and striped hooves on legs with no white markings, or the horse tests positive for the LP gene; unless the horse qualifies for the Non-Characteristic Division (Article II Section 3).

The Foundation Registry classification includes the following seven sub-classifications:

<u>Reg No</u>	<u>Generation</u>	<u>Certificate Border Color</u>
F2-xxxx.....	2 generations	Purple
F3-xxxx.....	3 generations	Turquoise
F4-xxxx.....	4 generations	Crimson
F5-xxxx.....	5 generations	Copper
F6-xxxx.....	6 generations	Silver
F7-xxxx.....	7 generations	Gold
F8-xxxx.....	8 generations	Platinum

Section 2 - Regular Registry/Classification (#)

The horse's sire and dam (the first generation) are both registered with ICAA, ApHC, ApHCC, and/or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA.

The horse has all required Appaloosa characteristics – Appaloosa coat pattern, white sclera, mottled skin, and striped hooves on legs with no white markings, or tests positive for the LP gene; unless the horse qualifies for Non-Characteristic Division (Article II Section 3).

A gelding or spayed mare showing *all* Appaloosa characteristics, including coat pattern, may also be registered in the Regular Registry, whether or not a pedigree is known.

Registrations Numbers: #xxxx
Certificate of Registration has a blue border

Section 3 - Non-Characteristic Division (N)

The horse shows no Appaloosa coat pattern and does not have characteristics -- white sclera, mottled skin, or striped hooves on legs with no white leg markings. **Solid lp/lp stallions and mares, and untested phenotypically solid stallions and mares, must be bred to an LP/LP or LP/lp Appaloosa with a recognizable coat pattern.** The following stipulations apply for a solid lp/lp horse or untested phenotypically solid horse to be eligible for registration:

- a) In the Regular Registry:
 1. Solid mares and geldings will be allowed if they have a sire and dam that are both registered with ICAA, ApHC, ApHCC, and/or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA. .
 2. No solid stallions are allowed in the Regular Registry
- b) In the Foundation Registry:
 1. Solid mares and geldings must be F2 or above

2. Solid stallions must be F3 or above

Non-Characteristic Division Certificates of Registration will be stamped "Non-Characteristic; not eligible for race, show, or exhibition in ICAA shows and events unless solid classes are offered." However, these horses will be allowed to enroll in the Open Show Point Program (OSPP), Trail Logging Program, and ICAA Distance Program.

Non-Characteristic mares and stallions may also participate in the Production Achievement Award System.

Foundation Registry: Certificates of Registration will have the same color borders as stated in Article II Section 1, but the registration numbers will be listed as F2N-xxx, F3N-xxxx, F4N-xxxx, and so on.

Regular Registry: Certificates of Registration will have a green border and the registration number will be #N-xxxx.

Any Non-Characteristic horse that later tests positive for the LP gene or develops a recognizable Appaloosa coat pattern may be advanced and issued a new certificate upon receipt of the original Certificate of Registration and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*).

Section 4 - Closed Registries/Classifications

Effective January 1, 1996, the following registries/classifications were closed in their entirety:

- a) Appendix Classification
- b) Half-Breed Registry

Effective January 1, 2019, the following registry/classification was closed in its entirety:

- a) Breeding Stock Registry/Classification

Article III - Registering a Horse with ICAA

Section 1 - Responsibility for Registration

- a) It is the owner's responsibility to be knowledgeable of the registration rules and regulations.
- b) The owner(s) of the dam at the time of foaling is/are responsible for the registration of a foal.
- c) The owner(s) or recorded lessee of the dam at the time of foaling will be listed as the owner(s) on the foal's Certificate of Registration unless the Registration Application is accompanied by a completed and signed Transfer Report form.
- d) An owner cannot be a business, ranch or syndicate. The owner(s) must be one or more natural individuals.
- e) The Secretary of Records, in writing, may require any additional information he or she may deem necessary to process an application for registration. Refusal of an owner to provide any additional information as requested relieves ICAA of any and all responsibilities to the owner or to process that application. No certificate will be issued and the registration fees will be forfeited by the owner(s).
- f) The owner is responsible for all expenses required to register a horse, including any expenses necessary to transport that horse for an inspection if required or called upon to do so, and for any inspection fees required.
- g) If an error in processing has been made by ICAA, a new Certificate of Registration will be issued free of charge up to thirty (30) days from the date of issue, on receipt of the original certificate and a written statement or Affidavit for Corrected Certificate, listing the error(s) made on the certificate. Such certificates will be marked "Duplicate" or "Corrected."
- h) The owner is responsible for any errors, misinformation, or misrepresentation on any applications for Certificates of Registration, and the ICAA will not be liable for any errors or misrepresentations.

- i) The ICAA reserves the right to suspend, revoke, cancel, or correct issued Certificates of Registration and the record of any horse in accordance with ICAA rules and appeal procedures.

Section 2 - Photographs

Current photographs of each horse to be registered with ICAA are required (including "previously registered" horses registered with the ApHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA). Photographs are reproduced on the back of the Certificate of Registration, so it is to the owner's advantage to send in good, clear photographs showing all markings. The registry and classification of the horse may be determined from the photographs submitted.

Photographs submitted to the ICAA become the property of ICAA and are filed as a part of each horse's permanent record. Photographs cannot be returned.

The ICAA does not accept Polaroid photographs or video tapes.

There are four (4) required photographs as follows:

- a) One full body photo of the left side, showing all four legs and hooves.
- b) One full body photo of the right side, showing all four legs and hooves.
- c) One full body front photo (with forelock pushed aside), showing the face, all four legs and hooves.
- d) One full rear photo, showing all four legs and hooves.

Additional close-up photos should be taken (and may be required) of marginal coat patterns and/or characteristics (white sclera, mottled skin, most noticeable around eyes, muzzle, udder/sheath and under tail, and striped hooves on legs with no white markings). These may be necessary to prove eligibility. Also, close-up photos of scars, brands, or any small leg markings (if applicable) that are not easily seen in full body photos to aid in the correct description of the horse. If any close-up photos of legs are submitted, please label as to which leg the photo is of. Please list location of scars and/or brands.

All hard copy photographs submitted must be at least 3½ inches by 3½ inches and no larger than 3½ inches by 5 inches. Photos may also be submitted online via email and is preferred. Each photo must be labeled with the following:

- a) Date taken
- b) Horse's pending name
- c) Horse's date of birth
- d) Horse's sex
- e) Dam's name and registration number
- f) Sire's name and registration number
- g) Owner's name
- h) Owner's membership number (if known)

It is very important that all body parts be shown in the photos. *Do not submit full body photos with the legs, ears, nose or tail cut off.* The horse should take up most of the photo and not be so small and distant that it is hard to determine color, coat pattern, markings and characteristics. The horse must be standing on a smooth surface with no grass or dirt covering the hooves or legs. Hooves need to be clean to show striped hooves. Photos should be taken of a clean horse on a clear day outdoors in good lighting. Dark horses should be photographed against a lighter background and light horses should be photographed against a darker background so the horse shows up well. Very light horses, such as palominos, should also be taken outdoors but on an overcast day so the sun does not glare off of the light coat, making it hard to determine coat patterns and markings. Full body photos should show all four legs so that all sides of the legs can be seen. Examples can be seen on the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com).

If improper or bad photos are submitted and/or do not readily show all parts of the horse in the photos, the ICAA will request new photos and the registration will not be processed until the requested photos are received. More photos rather than less are best. If you cannot get a horse to stand so all four legs show in each photo, then separate photos can be submitted showing the insides, fronts and backs of individual legs; however it is important to label which leg each photo is of.

Because of the changes an Appaloosa can make over its lifetime, it is imperative that descriptions, particularly leg and face markings, are accurate, and good photos of these are on file. The only characteristics guaranteed to never change on an Appaloosa are its leg markings (face markings never change but roaning can make them nearly invisible) and these may be the only determining factor to identifying a horse in question later in its life.

Section 3 - Inspections

If an inspection is required for any horse, the Secretary of Records will contact both the owner and the appropriate International Director or State Representative/Inspector on receipt of the inspection fee (*see fee schedule*), to arrange for an inspection. If an inspection is required, the Inspector shall inspect the horse at a designated location, and the owner of the horse will be responsible for transporting the horse to that location and all other costs involved.

Section 4 - Required Applications and Forms

Applications and forms needed to register a horse with ICAA are available free of charge. They can be downloaded from the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com) or can be sent on request from the ICAA home office if a self-addressed stamped envelope is sent with the request (five or more forms require extra postage). When returning applications and forms, they must be completed legibly, in ink or typed, signed, and the proper fees included (*see fee schedule*).

a) Registration Application

The owner(s)/breeder(s) of a horse that is to be registered with ICAA must submit an application that has been signed by the person(s) to be recorded as owner(s) of that horse. If a horse is already registered with the APHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA see Article III, Section 5.

b) Stallion Report

Each mare exposed to a stallion must be listed on a Stallion Report filed with ICAA for that stallion before the foal can be registered. The stallion owner (owner of the stallion at the time of breeding) is responsible for filing the report but a mare owner must provide the stallion owner with all of the information needed to properly list the mare on the report. Incomplete reports are invalid and resulting foals will not be registered until the report is corrected.

Stallion Reports must be signed by the owner(s) or lessee(s) of the stallion and are due by December 31st of the breeding year. Failure to file for any year will cause all foals for that year from that stallion to be ineligible for registration.

All ICAA stallions that have covered any mare, regardless of breed, must file a stallion report listing all mares bred as some other-breed mares may produce colored colts that can be registered if gelded.

c) Breeder's Certificate

Stallion owners are responsible for completing and signing a Breeder's Certificate for all resulting foals unless the stallion and mare are both owned by the same person(s) at the time of breeding. The Breeder's Certificate should be presented to the mare owner or recorded lessee of the mare at the time of breeding upon payment in full of the breeding fee.

The breeder (owner of the mare at the time of breeding) is responsible for submitting the Breeder's Certificate with the application to register that mare's foal unless the mare is sold before the foal is born or if the foal is sold separately before the foal is registered. If sold, the breeder should submit the Breeder's Certificate and a completed Transfer Report to the new owner.

Horses already registered with the APHC, ApHCC and/or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA are not required to provide a Breeder's Certificate with the Registration Application.

d) Transfer of Ownership

A completed and signed Transfer Report is required for any horse to be registered as owned by anyone other than the person(s) who owned or leased the mare at the time of foaling. This form must be fully completed and signed by both the seller and the buyer. Date of sale must be the date the horse actually changed hands.

Once a horse has been registered with ICAA, the owner is the person last recorded by the ICAA. That person is the last person listed on the back of the Certificate of Registration. If the back of the certificate is blank, then the last recorded owner is listed on the front under "Owner."

e) Pedigree Worksheet

A five generation Pedigree Worksheet must be filled out in its entirety for horses registered with the ApHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA, listing all horses in each generation behind the horse to be registered, with their names, registrations numbers, and registry they are in. An extended pedigree from the ApHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA with registration numbers may be submitted in lieu of the Pedigree Worksheet. For horses that qualify as F6 and above, it may be necessary to submit Pedigree Worksheets or other registry extended pedigrees on the parents or grandparents in order to show the sixth, seventh and/or eighth generation of the horse being registered.

Pedigree Worksheets are not necessary for foals produced by an ICAA registered sire and dam as their pedigrees have already been documented. An extended pedigree is also not necessary to continue behind any ICAA registered horses that are found in the extended pedigree of the horse being registered.

f) Other Documentation:

1. Any DNA test results, if available, including Color, Pattern, DNA Typing, Genetic Defect results, Parentage Verification, and/or any other test results, whether mandatory or not. Test results must have case number, lab reference number, or other number specific to the testing facility. Results will be added to the information on Certificate of Registration. **See Article III Section 6 for mandatory tests required for registration.**
2. Any Microchip information, if available.

Section 5 - Horses already Registered with the ApHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa Registry approved by ICAA (“Previously Registered”)

If an Appaloosa already registered with the ApHC, ApHCC or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA (“previously registered”) is to be registered with ICAA, the following must be submitted:

- a) A photocopy of both the front and back of the ApHC, ApHCC or other registry’s Certificate of Registration
- b) A completed ICAA Registration Application (note: the section asking for a breeder’s certificate can be skipped, these are not necessary for a previously registered horse)
- c) The required four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2)
- d) A completed Pedigree Worksheet (Article III Section 4e)
- e) Any DNA test results, **especially those that may be required** (Article III, Section 4f1 and Section 6)
- f) The proper fee (*see fee schedule*)

Registration with another registry does not guarantee registry with ICAA. If accepted, the horse will be registered with ICAA with the exact name it has with the ApHC, ApHCC or other Appaloosa registry. The horse will also be registered to the same owner(s) unless a completed and signed ApHC, ApHCC, or other Appaloosa registry’s Transfer Report form accompanies the ICAA Registration Application.

Section 6 - DNA Testing

- a) All new ICAA registrations must have N/N 5-Panel* test results on file with ICAA (Exception: See Article III Section 6c below). Horses with parents/grandparents who have N/N 5-Panel* test results do not need 5-Panel* tested but ICAA must have the parents/grandparents N/N 5-Panel* results on file. Test results must have case number, lab reference number, or other number specific to the testing facility.
- b) Foals from positive ICAA stock must test 5-Panel* N/N (Exception: See Article III Section 6c below).
- c) Horses that are heterozygous positive for recessive defects are eligible for registration if gelded or spayed.

- d) All new ICAA stallion or mare registrations must have DNA Typing **on file with the ICAA approved testing facility, which is currently Animal Genetics (AGI)**. Test results must have case number, lab reference number, or other number specific to the testing facility. DNA Typing with the ApHC is not accepted; however, their results may be purchased from them and sent to AGI to enter into their database for a small fee.
- e) All ICAA stallions and mares must have DNA Typing on file **with the ICAA approved testing facility, which is currently Animal Genetics (AGI)**, before their offspring can be registered. Test results must have case number, lab reference number, or other number specific to the testing facility. DNA Typing with the ApHC is not accepted; however, their results may be purchased from them and sent to AGI to enter into their database for a small fee.
- f) Geldings and spayed mares are not required to have DNA Typing on file.
- g) If a mare is exposed to more than one stallion within a sixty (60) day period, DNA Typing of the mare, stallions and the resulting foal will be required in order to determine the correct sire before the foal can be registered. The owner(s) will pay the cost of testing unless the results are already on file and provided to ICAA.
- h) If a mare is bred by artificial insemination, including by shipped semen, DNA Typing for the mare and stallion must be on file with the ICAA approved testing facility and the resulting foal must be DNA Typed for parentage verification before the foal will be registered. The foal's DNA must be compatible with the stallion and mare's DNA for it to be registered.
- i) If a foal is the result of embryo transfer, DNA Typing for the donor mare and stallion must be on file with the ICAA approved testing facility and the foal must be DNA Typed for parentage verification before the foal will be registered. The foal's DNA must be compatible with the stallion and donor mare's DNA for it to be registered.
- j) Testing for pattern is recommended but not required for breeding stallions and mares, and for phenotypically solid horses.
- k) All test results will be added to the horse's information on their Certificate of Registration.
- l) ICAA is authorized to randomly and/or selectively require parentage verification through DNA Typing of any ICAA registered horse.
- m) At the discretion of the Board of Trustees, ICAA may require genetic testing for any additional genetic disorders determined to threaten the well-being of the Appaloosa breed.
- n) Genetic testing done for any reason will be done at the owner's expense.

* 5-Panel Test: HYPP, HERDA, GBED, PSSM1, and MH

Section 7 - Embryo/Oocyte Transfer

- a) A horse foaled by a mare that is not its genetic dam, but transferred to her by embryo/oocyte transfer technique, shall be eligible for registration. In addition to other ICAA registration rules, the offspring shall not be eligible for registration unless:
 1. prior to the intended collection of the fertilized egg, record owner or lessee has notified the ICAA in writing, using the Embryo/Oocyte Transfer Application form (Mare Enrollment), of intention to attempt an embryo/oocyte transfer in a specified year. There is no fee at this time. Upon good cause, and at its sole discretion, the ICAA may accept late mare enrollment notification. For mare enrollments received and accepted by the ICAA after collection of the embryo/oocyte, but prior to foaling, a late fee as set forth in the fee schedule will be assessed. For mare enrollments received and accepted by the ICAA after foaling, a late fee as set forth in the fee schedule will be assessed. Enrollment must be made each year that a transfer is to be performed. Once enrolled, no substitution can be made.
 2. parentage has been verified through genetic testing/DNA Typing of foal, sire, and donor mare.

- b) An embryo/oocyte may be transported from the premises where the donor mare was located at the time of its removal from her for use in a recipient mare at another location. To be eligible for such transportation, notice of intention to transport the embryo/oocyte shall be given to the ICAA in conjunction with the advanced notice of intended collection specified above
- c) The enrollment notice must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to preserve for the record owner or lessee of the donor mare acceptable proof to the ICAA of timely compliance with advance notice of collection specified above, if such proof is requested.
- d) If a mare is enrolled with the ICAA for embryo/oocyte transfer for a specific year, but the procedure is not attempted in the designated year, the ICAA must be notified in writing by December 31 of the designated year that the owner has elected not to attempt embryo/oocyte transfer. Without such notice, a foal produced the following year by enrolled donor mare is not eligible for registration without genetic testing for parentage verification.
- e) Only one foal per year will be allowed registration from a donor mare.
- f) When a foal is produced by embryo/oocyte transfer, such fact will be stated on its Certificate of Registration.
- g) The ICAA may inspect the premises and practices of any party using or intending to use embryo/oocyte transfer procedures.
- h) The burden of verifying true parentage is the registration applicant's, and any question of parentage shall be resolved against the registration of a horse carried by a recipient mare through embryo/oocyte transfer.

Section 8 – Multiple Foals Produced by One Mare

Only one foal per mare per year shall be eligible for registration with the exception of twins carried to term by the natural mother. A veterinary certificate stating that the mare foaled two full term foals is necessary for eligibility. That information will be on the Certificate of Registration.

Section 9 - Naming a Horse

Once a horse has been registered with the ICAA, no changes to the registered name will be made. Horses previously registered with the ApHC, ApHCC, or another Appaloosa registry approved by ICAA will be registered with the ICAA with the exact name on the official Certificate of Registration (Article III Section 5). Some thought should go into choosing a name for your horse. There are no reserved names with ICAA. Each horse to be registered with ICAA must be given an acceptable name, which:

- a) Does not conflict with the name of any horse already registered with ICAA, whether living or dead.
- b) Does not consist of more than twenty (20) letters and spaces.
- c) Does not end in “filly” or “colt”.
- d) Is not the exact name of a famous horse, whether in the Appaloosa breed or any other breed.
- e) Is not similar in spelling or pronunciation to names already in use.
- f) Is not the name of a famous or notorious person unless their notarized consent is filed with ICAA.
- g) Is not suggestive of or does not have vulgar or obscene meaning or pronunciation.
- h) Makes no reference or inference to a show or performance award or award system of any kind.

If none of the name choices can be used, ICAA reserves the right to choose an appropriate name.

Section 10 - Description of the Horse

Horses to be registered with ICAA must be described completely and accurately. To be described completely, the base color, the description of the markings distinctive to the Appaloosa (such as blanket with spots, leopard, fewspot leopard, snowcap, etc), all face markings (including those on the lower lip and chin), and all leg markings on the inside and outside of the leg, must be included. Leg and face markings are to be sketched on the back of the Registration Application. To be described accurately, ICAA strongly recommends that owners familiarize themselves with the definition of the colors, parts of the horse, and the terminology commonly used.

If a horse is incorrectly or inaccurately described, the ICAA reserves the right to correct improper descriptions on the Certificate of Registration and ICAA records. Because of the changes an Appaloosa can make over its lifetime, it is imperative that descriptions, particularly leg and face markings, are accurate. The only characteristics guaranteed to never change on an Appaloosa are its leg markings (face markings never change but roaning can make them nearly invisible) and these may be the only determining factor to identifying a horse in question later in its life.

Section 11 - Signatures

The signature(s) required on any ICAA application form must be in cursive and must be the same as the listed owner(s), unless ICAA receives:

- a) notification in a court-certified instrument that authorizes someone else to sign, or
- b) a completed Signature Authorization form or Lease Agreement which is placed on file with ICAA which authorizes someone other than the owner to sign official ICAA documents (Article V Section 5).

If the owner is a minor and the child can write, the child must sign. If the minor is too young to write, the ICAA will accept the guardian's signature when signed as follows:

....."Peter Doe (age 3), by Mrs. Jane Doe" or "Peter Doe (age 3), by Mrs. Joan Smith, Guardian".

If there is to be more than one owner, joint ownership listed as "or" only requires the signature of one of the owners, but joint ownership listed as "and" requires all owners' signatures on official documents.

Section 12 - Incorrect Applications

If a Registration Application is found to be incorrect or is incomplete, the application will be returned to the applicant. The registration fee submitted will remain with ICAA until a correct application is submitted. If the corrected application is not submitted within ninety (90) days, the registration fee will be forfeited by the applicant.

Section 13 - Appeals and Protests (As They Apply To Horses Rejected For Registration)

If a horse is rejected for registration, the owner will be notified in writing by the Secretary of Records and the reason for rejection will be included. The owner has thirty (30) days from notification to file an appeal; otherwise the Secretary of Records' decision will stand and be binding on all parties. An owner may not protest the registration classification of a horse.

Article IV - Membership

Membership is for an individual adult or youth and is not transferable. Memberships run from January 1st to December 31st.

An owner must be a current Member for reduced fees to apply and for the tallying of open show points, distance mileage or trail logging time in ICAA programs. New Members may combine membership fees and other applications and forms in one package and receive Member rates. Members must include their membership number on all forms and applications unless the member is new and has not yet received a membership number.

If joint owners are listed as "or", only one owner must be a Member for reduced fees to apply.

Article V - Record Changes

Section 1 - Responsibility for Changes

The owner is responsible for any changes to be made to a horse's record and to keep that record up to date with ICAA. The ICAA cannot update records when an owner fails to notify ICAA of changes which should be made. All forms necessary for updating records are available from ICAA free of charge upon request or from the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com).

Section 2 - Errors and Recalls

If a Certificate of Registration needs correction due to erroneous information submitted on the original Registration Application, the following information must be submitted:

- a) A new and correct Registration Application.
- b) A notarized affidavit from the original applicant stating the errors and the reason for the errors on the application.
- c) The original Certificate of Registration.
- d) Four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2).
- e) The required registration fee (based on the age of the horse at the time of original application; *see fee schedule*).

The new Certificate of Registration will be marked "Corrected" and will show the date it was re-issued.

Certificates of Registration may be recalled or canceled for the following reasons:

- a) Misrepresentation on a Registration Application.
- b) An ICAA horse fails to reach the unshod height of fourteen (14) hands by five (5) years of age.
- c) A cryptorchid or monorchid colt is not gelded by two (2) years of age. The Certificate of Registration will be held at the ICAA office until ICAA receives a signed veterinarian's statement that the horse has been gelded, attached to a letter from the owner requesting reinstatement of registration status.
- d) An ICAA horse is determined to have had artificial color or characteristics applied: A biopsy may be required.
- e) An ICAA stallion or mare is found to have a parrot mouth or an undershot jaw or a stallion is found to be a cryptorchid or monorchid. The Certificate of Registration will be held at the ICAA office until ICAA receives a signed veterinarian's statement that the horse has been gelded or spayed, attached to a letter from the owner requesting reinstatement of registration status.

Section 3 - Duplicate or New Certificates of Registration

A duplicate or new Certificate of Registration can be issued to the current owner as recorded with the ICAA so long as the original is not being held by another party or entity for payment of bills, loans, mortgages, etc (in such cases, the aggrieved party - the person who is owed - should notify ICAA that the Certificate of Registration is being held for payment. ICAA can issue a show permit if necessary).

If the Certificate of Registration has been lost or destroyed, the owner must submit a signed and notarized Affidavit for Duplicate Certificate along with the proper fee (*see fee schedule*) and four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2). Part I of the affidavit must be filled out in all instances. If the certificate was lost or destroyed by someone other than the recorded owner, the person who lost or destroyed the certificate must complete Part II of the affidavit, which also requires a notarized signature. If the current owner of the horse has not been recorded with the ICAA, a completed Transfer Report by the last recorded owner (seller) must accompany the affidavit.

On receipt, a duplicate will be issued, marked "Reissued" with the date and the reason for duplication.

If a Certificate of Registration is worn or no longer legible, or for some other reason cannot be presented in good condition, a duplicate certificate can be issued. Upon receipt of the original Certificate of Registration, proper fee (see *fee schedule*) and four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2) a new certificate will be issued, marked "Duplicate" with the date and the reason for the new certificate.

Section 4 - Name Change of an Owner

If an owner wishes to change his or her name on the Certificate of Registration for any reason, a file numbered court document must accompany the original certificate and the proper fee (see *fee schedule, New/Duplicate Certificate Fee*) submitted to ICAA, and a new certificate will be issued showing the new name.

Section 5 - Signature Authorizations and Lease Agreements

On any ICAA document, only the signature of the owner(s) as last recorded by ICAA are acceptable, unless one of the following applies:

- a) Court-Certified Document - ICAA receives notification in a court-certified instrument that authorizes someone else to sign.
- b) Signature Authorization - The recorded owner or recorded lessee submits a Signature Authorization form to ICAA requesting that another person's signature be accepted on all or on certain documents. If anyone other than the recorded owner or recorded lessee of a horse is authorized to sign any documents, the form signed by the owner or recorded lessee and notarized, giving specific details as stated on the form, must be on file with the ICAA before the ICAA can accept an authorized person's signature.

If a horse is owned jointly and is listed in an "or" ownership, only one owner needs to file a Signature Authorization Form for the authorized party to sign documents for both owners. If the horse is owned jointly and is listed in an "and" ownership, the owner filing the form is authorizing the person(s) on the form to sign documents for him/her only and unless the other owner has a Signature Authorization on file as well, the other owner will still be required to sign documents that require both owners to sign

- c) Lease Agreement - A Lease Agreement must be on file with the ICAA for it to be recognized by the ICAA, whether it is for breeding, showing, racing or performance purposes. The lease will give the lessee authorization to sign and execute all pertinent documents (i.e., consistent with the terms of the lease) pertaining to the horse listed in the agreement. The Lease Agreement form must be completed in its entirety, signed by both the lessor (owner) and the lessee with signatures notarized, and submitted with original signatures (no copies of signatures) with the proper fee. This lease may be terminated by filing a Lease Agreement Termination form, signed by both the lessor (owner) and the lessee, which gives the termination date; or by a properly executed Transfer Report which shows a change of ownership from the lessor (owner) to the lessee. If the horse is sold to anyone other than the lessee, a Lease Agreement Termination form must be submitted to the ICAA.

The beginning date of the Lease Agreement must be prior to any date of transaction and the ending date must be after any date of transaction (such as breeding dates and foaling dates). A lease can be no longer than three (3) years. An indefinite lease cannot be recorded. If the ending date is left blank, the lease will automatically be accepted by ICAA for three (3) years.

Section 6 - Gelding Stallions and/or Spaying Mares

If an ICAA registered horse has been gelded or spayed, the ICAA must be notified within thirty (30) days. The original Certificate of Registration is to be returned to ICAA along with the date the surgery was performed. The certificate will be stamped "Gelding" or "Spayed Mare" and returned to the owner.

Section 7 - Description Changes

When color/coat pattern changes occur with an ICAA Appaloosa, a new application is not necessary, but the ICAA must be notified when such changes have occurred. Many Appaloosas change significantly over the years. If a horse has lost its contrasting colored coat pattern due to roaning or a horse's coat pattern and characteristics become obvious or more obvious, the owner must report these changes to ICAA and return the original Certificate of

Registration to ICAA. An Affidavit for Corrected Certificate, four (4) current photographs (Article III, Section 2) and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*) should be submitted with the original certificate. The new description and the date will be noted on the back of the original certificate and returned to the owner, or a new Certificate of Registration will be issued if reclassification is necessary.

Section 8 - Transfers of Ownership (Including Claims Race Transfers)

- a) Seller's Responsibilities - When a horse is sold, it is the responsibility of the seller(s) to fully complete and sign a Transfer Report form. It is according to the agreement between the buyer(s) and seller(s) as to who will pay the transfer fee.
 - 1. Seller's signature(s) and membership number(s) must correspond with the owner(s) on file at ICAA.
 - 2. Date of sale used must be the date the new owner actually took possession of the horse.
 - 3. Sellers should be sure that all papers have been brought up to date at the time of sale and deliver all items necessary for the buyer(s) to register that horse in the buyer(s) name.
- b) Buyer's Responsibilities - Buyer(s) should be aware of all ICAA required items and make sure all of the papers being presented from the seller(s) are up to date at the time of sale. It is according to the agreement between the buyer(s) and seller(s) as to who will pay the transfer fee.
 - 1. Buyer must send the completed and signed Transfer Report, original Certificate of Registration, and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*) to the ICAA within sixty (60) days of the date of sale.
 - 2. The Transfer Report form must be completed by the seller(s) and signed by both the buyer(s) and the seller(s).
 - 3. If the horse has not yet been registered so there is no Certificate of Registration, the buyer(s) will need a completed Registration Application and obtain a Breeder's Certificate (Article III Section 5) from the seller(s) to submit with the Transfer Report.
 - 4. It is highly recommended that a buyer never purchase a horse without all of the required paperwork being handed over at the time of sale unless the horse is purchased through a reputable auction where it is standard procedure for the sale barn to hold the papers until the buyer's check clears and then the paperwork is mailed to the buyer(s). *NOTE: Ask the sale barn if the proper paperwork has been submitted.*
- c) Claims Race Transfers - When a horse is properly claimed at a recognized track, the Racing Secretary will collect a transfer fee and membership fee, if necessary, from the claimant/buyer. The Racing Secretary will then submit these fees to the ICAA, along with the properly completed Transfer Report, Certificate of Registration, a written report of the race showing the date of the race, and the name and address of the person claiming the horse. Upon receipt of all proper fees and paperwork, the ICAA will complete the transfer without the Transfer Report being signed by the recorded owner, and the certificate will be sent to the new owner.

When a horse is sold at a recognized track, the Racing Secretary will collect a transfer fee and membership fee, if necessary, from the claimant/buyer. The Racing Secretary will then submit these fees to the ICAA, along with the properly completed Transfer Report, Certificate of Registration, a written report of the race showing the date of the race, and the name and address of the person claiming the horse. Upon receipt of all proper fees and paperwork, the ICAA will complete the transfer and the certificate will be sent to the new owner.
- d) Disputes - In case of a dispute, the Certificate of Registration will be held at ICAA until the case is resolved. ICAA accepts no liability regarding the establishment of the proper or legal ownership of a horse, and cannot and will not act as a judge in such matters.

Section 9 - Reclassification/Advancements

An Appaloosa may be reclassified/advanced from the Non-Characteristic Division if the horse tests positive for the LP gene and/or develops an easily recognizable coat pattern. The original Certificate of Registration must be returned along with an Affidavit for Corrected Certificate, four (4) current photographs (Article III Section 2) and the proper fee (*see fee schedule*). No other advancements are allowed.

Section 10 - Death or Other Disposition of a Horse

When an ICAA horse dies or is sold without papers, the ICAA must be notified: Include the date of death or sale and return the original Certificate of Registration. The records and the certificate will be marked accordingly along with the date of death or no-papers sale, and the certificate will be returned to the recorded owner.

Section 11 - Protests (As They Apply to Horses Already Registered)

Any ICAA Director, Officer, or State Representative/Inspector may protest the registration classification or status of any horse registered with the ICAA. Officials of the ICAA may protest by contacting the ICAA Secretary of Records in writing.

Any current Member(s) in good standing may bring any horse to the attention of the ICAA Secretary of Records in a written letter of protest, including all alleged substantiating documentation, along with the required protest filing fee (*see fee schedule*). In the event that a protest is determined valid, the ICAA will refund the protest filing fee to the protesting Member(s).

Article VI - Shows and Programs

Section 1 - Trail Logging Program

The benefits of time spent in the saddle and/or driving an Appaloosa surpass mere training of horse and rider. With an Appaloosa, riding or driving time means special hours spent in a partnership that grows stronger with each ride. This time is what defines "pleasure riding" or "pleasure driving".

The ICAA Trail Logging Program has been designed to recognize the positive achievements of the Appaloosa-Rider and Appaloosa-Driver partnership. In this program, the rider sets the goals and measures the success. The ICAA recognition of the merit of each milestone goal achieved (100 hours, 500 hours, 1000 hours, etc) is recorded on the horse's performance record, and for the rider a certificate is awarded.

Because this Trail Logging Program is on-going and non-competitive, the rider and Appaloosa enjoy the time together, stress free, while the ICAA rewards their progress and success.

Non-Characteristic horses are eligible to enroll in the Trail Logging Program.

Trail Logging Program Rules

- a) All persons participating must be current Members of ICAA. Any hours accrued without membership dues being current will not count toward performance or merit awards.
- b) The owner or rider must pay a one-time enrollment fee of \$5.00 per horse.
- c) The nominated Appaloosa must be ICAA registered.
- d) An individual may ride and/or drive more than one nominated Appaloosa, but a separate hour log must be maintained for each horse ridden or driven.
- e) An accurate record of time spent (one hour for each hour of actual riding/driving time) must be kept on the ICAA Official Trail Logging Form. *All time logged is on a one horse/one rider and/or driver basis, and on the honor system.* An official log for each nominated horse will be sent to the owner or rider upon receipt of the enrollment form and nomination fee or can be downloaded from the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com).
- f) Riding and/or driving time logged can be for any activity *except actual show ring performance, competitive/endurance trail riding, or if the rider is being paid for training the nominated horse.* Accepted activities include, but are not limited to: pleasure/trail riding and/or driving, training, parades, or in a riding group.
- g) The ICAA will recognize hour milestones at 100, 500, 1000 (and so on) hours per nominated Appaloosa. There is no time limit during which these hours must be accrued. However, the rider/driver must maintain a current membership with the ICAA.

Section 2 - Open Show Point Program

The Open Show Point Program highlights the ability, versatility and capability of the blood-breed Appaloosa, competing against all breeds. Open to all Regular, Foundation, and Non-Characteristic registered ICAA horses of any age, with cumulative points earned becoming part of the permanent ICAA record. ***Horses in the Non-Characteristic Division are not eligible to compete in ICAA shows and events unless separate classes are offered for solid horses, but may compete in Open and Appaloosa breed shows.***

Each of the following award divisions will be separated for Foundation registered, Regular registered, and Non-Characteristic registered horses.

- High Point Division - Tallies all points earned in each show from all classes that are placed.
 - High Point Foundation registered
 - High Point Regular registered
 - High Point Non-Characteristic registered
- All-Around Division - Tabulates points based on placing first, second or third in at least three categories at the same show: Halter, Pleasure, Gymkhana, Performance, Driving, Cattle Classes, etc.

In the Appaloosa's permanent record, the points earned in each category are combined. High Point points earned in Halter, for example, would be combined with the Versatility Halter points for a total of "Halter Points".

- All-Around Foundation Registered
 - All-Around Regular Registered
 - All-Around Non-Characteristic Registered
- Youth Versatility Program - ICAA Youth Members may be nominated for All-Around (Versatility) Points. Points are accrued per the Versatility Point Chart. The awards in the Youth Division are:
 - All-Around Youth 12 and under
 - All-Around Youth 13-15
 - All-Around Youth 16-18

Open Show Point Program Rules

- 1) Appaloosas nominated to this program must be ICAA registered and the exhibitor or owner must be a current Member of ICAA.
- 2) Nominations must be received and paid in full for the annual season (January 1st - December 31st) before point accrual begins. No points will be awarded for shows occurring prior to nomination.
- 3) Nominated Appaloosas or Youths may compete for ICAA points in any Open or Appaloosa breed show offered that has a minimum of 10 classes and a minimum of 25 entries at that show.
- 4) Points earned in any previous year shall not count toward current year year-end awards.
- 5) For OSPP points to be recorded by the ICAA, the owner or Youth must submit a copy or photo of the show's show bill and a completed Exhibitor's Report to the ICAA office within twenty (20) days of the show date. Exhibitor's Reports may be obtained at no cost from the ICAA office or may be downloaded from the ICAA website (www.icaainc.com).
- 6) All appropriate spaces on the Exhibitor's Report must be filled out completely, including signatures of the Exhibitor, and one or more of the following: Show Manager, Show Secretary, Show Official, and/or the Show Judge(s). Reports not containing two or more signatures, including the Exhibitor, or that are otherwise incomplete will not be tabulated toward year-end awards.
- 7) **Youth Rules** (under 18 years of age as of January 1st of show year):
 - a) No Youth may exhibit a stallion except in Weanling Halter classes.

- b) Youth must be under the supervision of an adult at all times at the show grounds, including between classes.
 - c) Versatility points earned by a Youth will apply only to the individual Youth, not to the Appaloosa.
 - d) A parent or legal guardian must give permission for the Youth to participate in the Open Show Point Program and must sign the Youth's nomination form.
- 8) The use of blood drawing, illegal drugs (per USA Equestrian guidelines) or intoxicating drugs or substances of any kind is not allowed in Appaloosas or Youths nominated to this program. The ICAA can require random drug testing of participating horses. Any horse or Youth found under the influence of illegal or intoxicating drugs during showing shall be suspended from the OSPP for the remainder of the show season. ICAA Members may be subject to disciplinary actions for any involvement.

Point Charts

HIGH POINT CHART						
Placing:	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Entries:						
18+	12	10	8	6	4	2
15-17	6	5	4	3	2	1
12-14	5	4	3	2	1	
8-11	4	3	2	1		
5-7	3	2	1			
2-4	2	1				
1	1					

VERSATILITY POINT CHART			
Placing:	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
Halter	3	2	1
Pleasure (Western or English)	3	2	1
Gymkhana (Times obstacle classes)	5	4	3
Performance (Classes requiring a specific performance such as trail or reining)	7	6	5

Section 3 - Production Achievement Award System

Both Appaloosas with coat pattern and Non-Characteristic Appaloosas may participate in the Production Achievement Award System. Appaloosas that receive this award will not advance to any other classification or registry because of their foal production record with ICAA.

Awards are given to mares that produce five (5) ICAA registered foals with coat patterns and to stallions that produce fifteen (15) ICAA registered foals with coat patterns.

Section 4 - ICAA Distance Program

The Distance Program highlights the strength, endurance and willingness of the blood-breed Appaloosa, competing against other breeds. Non-Characteristic horses are allowed to enroll in the Distance Program. The Distance Program is divided into two categories: Competitive Trail Riding and Endurance Riding.

Requirements for both Distance Program Categories are as follows:

- 1) An annual enrollment fee per horse (*see fee schedule*) must be submitted along with a completed enrollment form. No mileage or credit will be granted prior to enrollment.
- 2) Owners and riders must be current paid-up Members of ICAA at the time of enrollment. If the horse is owned by more than one person, only one person must be a Member.
- 3) The ICAA ride year is January 1st through December 31st.
- 4) Horses must be ICAA registered.
- 5) The horse must be a minimum of four (4) or five (5) years of age as of foaling date to receive mileage (*see descriptions of events below*).
- 6) Ride results must be recorded on the official ICAA Ride Report available from ICAA. It is the responsibility of the owner/rider to obtain the required signatures of the ride Manager or Official.

- 7) Ride Reports must be submitted within 30 days of the completion of the ride.
- 8) Results may be verified with the sanctioning organization.
- 9) ICAA approved endurance and competitive trail ride sanctioning organizations: American Endurance Ride Conference (AERC), Great Lakes Distance Riding Assn (GLDRA), Upper Midwest Endurance and Competitive Ride Assn (UMECRA), Washington State Horsemen, Inc (WSH), International Arabian Horse Assn (IAHA), Ohio Arabian and All Breed Trail Society (OAATS), Ohio Arabian Horse Assn (OAHA), Appaloosa Distance Riders Assn (ApDRA), North American Trail Ride Conference (NATRC), Eastern Competitive Trail Rider Assn (ECTRA), Southeastern Distance Riders Assn (SEDRA), Texas Endurance Riders Assn (TERA), Middle Of The Trail Distance Riders Assn (MOTDRA), and Ontario Competitive Trail Riding Assn (OCTRA). ICAA reserves the right to approve any other distance ride it deems suitable, including overseas.

Distance Program Categories are as follows:

1) Competitive Trail Riding

A Competitive Trail Ride is defined as a ride where participants cover a marked course in a given period of time, not completing the course earlier or later than the time specified. Ride must be no less than 25 miles in one day or 40 miles in two days. Competitive Trail is open to horses a minimum of four (4) years of age as of foaling date. This ride is to have a licensed veterinarian present for monitoring and for judging.

2) Endurance Riding

- a. An Endurance Ride is defined as a long distance ride of 50 to 100 miles in one day or up to 250 miles over several days. Endurance is open to horses a minimum of five (5) years of age as of foaling date. These rides have several sections with veterinarian checks between sections.
- b. A Limited Distance Endurance Ride is a mid-distance ride of 25 to 35 miles in one event. Limited Distance is open to horses a minimum of four (4) years of age as of foaling date. Veterinarians will be present at designated check points to monitor the horse's soundness.

Awards

All horses must be enrolled in the ICAA Distance Program in order to earn Distance awards. Horse owners and riders must be current Members to accrue miles that count toward awards.

Endurance Riding and Competitive Trail Riding awards will be given for 100-mile, 250-mile, 350-mile, and 500-mile and 1000-mile increments.

Year-End High-Mileage awards will be given for the following:

- High-Mileage Endurance Award - Presented to the horse completing the highest number of qualifying miles in approved open Endurance rides within a ride year.
- High-Mileage Limited Distance Endurance Award - Presented to the horse completing the highest number of qualifying miles in approved open Limited Distance rides within a ride year.
- High Mileage Competitive Trail Ride Award – Presented to the horse completing the highest number of qualifying miles in approved Competitive Trail rides within a ride year.
- High-Mileage ICAA Appaloosa of the Year Award – Presented to the horse completing the highest total combined miles in approved open Endurance and Competitive Trail rides within a ride year: Riders must meet minimum mileage requirements.

Distance Awards may vary from year to year. Owners must notify ICAA within one year of qualification if an earned award was not received.

Section 5 - Coggins

A negative Coggins is required at all ICAA events.

Section 6 - Drugs and Medications

The ICAA does not condone nor permit drugs of any kind to be used on any Appaloosas participating in any ICAA events without the express permission of ICAA officials. Permission may be obtained only in the event of illness, injury, or a life-threatening emergency. It is the firm belief of ICAA that horses of Appaloosa blood should not need performance enhancing drugs. Random drug testing may occur at any time, and positive results may result in disciplinary action for all parties and disqualification of any horses which tests positive for drugs.

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